

## BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD.

FRANK P. O'BRIEN, Editor and Proprietor.

AGE-HERALD, Vol. 21, No. 81, BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 11, 1895.

Entered at the postoffice at Birmingham, Ala., as second-class matter.

Eastern Business Office, 48 Tribune Building New York; Western Business Office, 609 "The Rookery," Chicago. S. C. Beckwith, Sole Agent Foreign Advertising.

Notice to Subscribers—When subscribers desire to have their papers changed, they must specify where the paper is now going and where they wish it changed to. Watch the label on your paper and see when your time expires.

The Age-Herald will appreciate news from any community. If at a small place where it has no regular correspondent, news reports of neighborhood happenings from any friend will be gratefully received. All communications, of whatever character or length, should be written on only one side of the sheet.

## TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, 220

Editorial Rooms, 231

All calls after 9 o'clock p. m. should be sent to the Editorial Rooms.

## TRAVELING AGENT.

Mr. J. H. West is the regularly authorized traveling agent of the Age-Herald.



32—The present management of the AGE-HERALD has no claim against advertisers or subscribers prior to February 11th, 1895. Under decree of court accounts up to that date have been sold and transferred, hence cancelled as between the debtor and this paper.

33—EXCLUSIVE SOUTHERN ASSOCIATED PRESS, UNITED PRESS, NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, CABLE NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD AND A SUPERB SPECIAL STATE SERVICE.

## THE AGE-HERALD READING ROOM.

The Age-Herald has fitted up a neat reading room adjoining its business office, where daily papers from all eastern, southern, western and northern points will be kept on file for the benefit and information of the public. Papers from the following cities can always be found there: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Dallas and many other cities not named.

Citizens of either of the cities above named or any party desiring to read are welcome to call at any and all times, night or day, as the reading room will always be open.

## OUR STATE MILITARY.

Recent discussions of the Alabama State military brings to mind the fact that at every session of the Legislature efforts are made to withhold appropriations and thus practically destroy this branch of our State government, and it is well to consider from time to time whether or not there is just cause for opposition to militia organization.

The militia forces of the several States were never thoroughly organized until after the war. True, there were social organizations of dazling military men, whose gorgeous plumes and brass buttons attracted the eyes of the ladies, but there was much vanity displayed, but it was afterwards proven that this vanity was not inconsistent with soldierly qualities, for some of the best officers enlisted for the war were from the ranks of these so-called gentleman soldiers. After the four years of war many veterans, with a love for military life still lingering, joined the militia and used their experience in disciplining the post-bellum soldiers. Then home commands soon became as obedient to command as the regular army.

The service now is not merely of a holiday nature. The boys are frequently called for active duty, spend at least one week of each year in camp, and all through the year are obliged to attend regular drills. The discipline is good and the troops perform the most trying duties imposed upon soldiers—that of facing mobs or angry crowds of lawless men, and they know how to do it with good judgment and patience.

Since the war the value of the militia has been recognized by the War Department as never before, and there is now the closest relation existing between that department and the militia organizations of the several States. Inspection officers keep the department well informed as to the condition of the State organizations, and, to a great extent, uniformity in dress, accoutrements, arms, drill and tactics has been secured, so that the National Guard, if brought together as a support to the regular army, would really form a homogeneous body. This was not the case when the war broke out. Then, though the militia was of service in furnishing officers to guide the raw recruits, months were required to drill the enlisted men and form them into an effective army. Today there are 114,146 members of the National Guard in the several States of the Union, and they would form of half a million men that could be made an efficient force in the field in a few weeks. This quality alone makes the National Guard of great value to the country in the absence of a large standing army, but it is besides of value as an adjunct to the civil administration of the several State governments in time of peace. Last year the National Guard was called out for active duty in fifteen States—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and Utah—and during this year the State troops have been called to guard property in New York and West Virginia. It will thus be seen that the National Guard more than earns the aid it receives, for, as a matter of fact, the men are obliged to spend considerable sums out of their own pockets to maintain their organizations. They fully deserve the respect and sympathetic support of all good citizens, for they, in truth, act as a guard for life and property maintained at relatively small cost.

In a recent bulletin or report issued by the War Department on the subject of the National Guard, a suggestion is made that the troops should be given advanced field training, which is unquestionably essential to their training as efficient soldiers for active duty. In some States the troops get such training, not only in their annual camps, but also by frequent active service, but there is room and opportunity for more of it, and also for more target practice. The efficiency of a soldier is greatly multiplied through the development of skill as a marksman, and target practice should be required of all the men. The tendency now is to coach a few good shots for prize contests and to neglect the training of the others, which is a mistake. A company that could make every shot tell would be a match in the field for two or three times its number of unskilled men, and every company can be made fairly efficient by constant target practice. The present condition of the National Guard, especially in the principle States of the Union, is excellent, and the suggestion by the War Department of lines of development and improvement is made only for the benefit of those who have neglected field training and practice at the rifle batts.

the National Guard, a suggestion is made that the troops should be given advanced field training, which is unquestionably essential to their training as efficient soldiers for active duty. In some States the troops get such training, not only in their annual camps, but also by frequent active service, but there is room and opportunity for more of it, and also for more target practice. The efficiency of a soldier is greatly multiplied through the development of skill as a marksman, and target practice should be required of all the men. The tendency now is to coach a few good shots for prize contests and to neglect the training of the others, which is a mistake. A company that could make every shot tell would be a match in the field for two or three times its number of unskilled men, and every company can be made fairly efficient by constant target practice. The present condition of the National Guard, especially in the principle States of the Union, is excellent, and the suggestion by the War Department of lines of development and improvement is made only for the benefit of those who have neglected field training and practice at the rifle batts.

## THE WEST AND THE SOUTH.

A telegraphic dispatch from Fort Wayne, Ind., paints this deplorable picture: "July 8 was the driest and most parching day in the history of Indiana. A withering, heat-laden wind has blown from the Southwest all day, and all that was green shriveled from contact with it. Fort Wayne and vicinity has been least favored by rains of any section in this drought-blighted State. Hay is an absolute failure, all kinds of vegetables are nearly so, and not one-tenth of the acreage of corn is under cultivation for the reason that the ground was too dry to allow the seed to sprout and grow. With the last two or three weeks' fires have spread in the dried grass southwest and west of the city, and threatened the towns."

The condition in Indiana is certainly in strong contrast to that in Alabama. Rains have fallen so bountifully this summer that the hay and corn crops promise abundance, although cotton has been retarded by the rapid growth of grass. Instead of the winds being heat-laden they are cool and pleasant. The thermometer is now at 80 degrees. The Southern farmers now diversify their crops, so that if the season is unfavorable to one crop it will be favorable to another. This diversity of crops is possible in the South, because of its genial climate and its varieties of soil. The farmers of the Northwest are forced to the single crop system by the order of nature. It is true, the Southern farmer once clung to the single crop system, not because he was forced to do so, but because cotton was more profitable. The Northwestern farmers are learning of the advantages of the South, and setting their faces in this direction.

## INTERNATIONAL.

It was a happy remark of Emperor William when he said that the ocean now connected the different nations instead of dividing them. In olden times the ocean was looked on as an obstacle, but now it is more of a connecting link than land. The trip from New York to London can be made quicker, cheaper and more comfortably than from New York to San Francisco. The improvements in ocean navigation are drawing the two continents closer together. Every step of science serves to cement the bond of union that unites all mankind in common brotherhood.

There was a time not very far back when a man traveling from one State to another in this country had to provide himself with the money of the State to which he was going. And it was going abroad he had to use the money of the different countries which he visited. Now he can apply to a New York bank and get letters of credit available in any part of the world. He can now send a letter through the postal union and a telegram to any country where the telegraph penetrates, and he can prepay the telegraph toll. This achievement has been accomplished by the International Telegraphic Union. In 1865 this union was founded in Paris. At that time the telegraphs of each country were isolated. This served the interest of each country very well, but was of little use to other countries. A message in those days from one country to another was subject to an infinite number of annoyances and delays, and its cost was exorbitant. The union now embraces forty different nations. The union aims at securing unity of rates each way between two points, dictates a monetary standard for international tariffs, and makes all regulations which will insure quick transmission and delivery. By virtue of this union a telegram can be sent around the telegraphic circuit of the world. Starting at San Francisco it will flash to New York, thence through England and Northern Europe, thence through Japan and China, through Australia, around the Cape of Good Hope, along the West African coast, across the South Atlantic to Pernambuco, and thence through South America and Mexico to New York. The time required would be fifty-eight hours and the cost \$18 per word. The union has arranged so that the cost of the telegram is known in advance. Instead of a list of the charges by the various governments concerned, in the puzzling money they use, being given to the sender, he has the total in a currency sufficiently well known the world over to be easily understood. On the route mentioned seven kinds of money are used: Cents by the Americans and Mexicans, pence by the English, kronas by the Danes, copecks by the Russians, rupees by the Indian government, reis by the Brazilians, and pesos by the Argentines. To harmonize such discordant sums the union decrees that the franc shall be the monetary basis. Your telegram is figured on that basis. For example, at New York you will be told immediately on asking that it will cost you \$1.25 per word to send a message to Java, \$2.25 per word to Japan, 33 cents to Spain, etc.

These examples of international agreement show how easily the nations can agree when they once so decide. No doubt there will be an international monetary agreement some day, and at no very distant period in the future.

Several years ago the "blue glass" craze swept over the country. Some scientific man, wiser than his fellow men, professed to have made the remarkable discovery that blue glass would cure any disease. All the patient had to do was to get under a skylight of blue glass and let the rays of the sun pour down on him and he would certainly be cured. This wise man proved by learned logic that blue rays of light bore healing on their wings. Look up at the sky above you, and see its blue dome, he said. The light from the sun comes through this canopy of blue and gives life and health to man and beast, and shrub and tree. If the blue above us was red all living things would perish as in a smother in the desert. Thus he reassured learnedly, and it was almost impossible to answer his arguments. Many patients stripped themselves and got under a blue glass and professed to have been cured. But the craze soon died out, and sick people returned to the old tried and true remedies. The free silver craze is very much like the blue glass craze. The free silver orators talk most learnedly and plausibly. They are as eloquent and profound as Dr. Jenkins in the "Vicar of Wakefield." They bring forward Mexico as a patient that has been made whole by the silver cure. They point to the silver stars of heaven and the silver stores in the earth, and call upon all nature to support their theory. Here and there they make a convert, but soon the silver craze will die out just as the blue glass craze has done, and people will be ashamed that they ever gave it a moment's thought.

HOPEFUL SIGNS.

Chairman W. F. Haverly of the Democratic national committee, is of the opinion that the industrial and commercial improvement of the country makes the outlook for the party at the next national election hopeful. He says: "To my mind nothing makes so strong the party in power as the engagement of capital in profitable enterprises with the laboring men continuously at work and well paid. It now looks as though this condition of affairs will prevail, and if so there will be thousands of people who have been hostile to the Democratic party during the past year or two who will be perfectly content to let matters remain in statu quo, satisfied with the effects of Democratic legislation. The new tariff has not been in operation long enough for it to give the country that prosperity which it will give, and at the same time produce sufficient revenue to meet all of the expenses of the government. In another year the law will have proved its value."

## THEN AND NOW.

The leaders in the movement for free coinage have counted upon making converts among the workmen, but now that wages are increasing they can hope to do but little in that quarter. They will now turn to the farmers with renewed zeal and try to convince them that the fall in the price of silver caused a corresponding fall in the price of farm products. But the facts are against the argument. The farmer has not been hurt by the fall in prices since 1873. The farmers really get more goods now in exchange for their wheat and corn than they did in 1873. In Virginia the books of the country merchants have been examined by Mr. Klipstein, covering the years from 1867 to 1895, and showing the exchangeable value of produce in goods. In 1867 the farmer could get for 50 bushels of wheat 100 bushels of corn, 500 pounds of pork and 100 crosses, a money price of \$39.50; in 1895 he would get but \$138. There is the free coinage argument in a nutshell; the farmer robbed of half his crops by the gold monopoly. But look further and see what the farmer could do with his money in 1867 and what he can do with it now. Mr. Klipstein gives a long list of prices of groceries, dry goods, hardware, tools, etc., of daily necessity to the farmer, and shows that an average consumption of these articles would have cost, under 1867 prices, \$341.08. In 1895 the same things could be bought for \$112.05. Thus the Virginia farmer's loss by falling prices is really a considerable gain. On the transaction referred to he would be \$77 to the good—that is, to supply his needs in 1867 he would have to add \$51.58 to his produce, while now he could purchase the same things with his produce and have \$25.95 to his credit.

The Montgomery Journal continues to insist that the silver dollar was the standard of value from 1792 to 1873. The facts are that in 1834 Congress, seeing that gold was going out of the country, changed the ratio to 16 to 1. This change in the law underrated silver, and it went abroad as a commodity. The currency then became based on the gold dollar, and has been ever since. The efforts of Congress to establish pure bimetalism had proved a failure because of the fluctuation in price of the two metals. In 1873 the circulation was only \$18.86 per capita, while now it is \$24. In 1873, when the act so much criticized was passed, the country really had only paper for currency. Silver had gone clean out of circulation. The object of the act of 1873 was to revise the laws relating to the mints. The different mints were working under conflicting laws, and the object was to reduce the matter to a system. The act was passed after the full test of experience.

The recent advance in wages has been something marvelous in the history of the country. In a large majority of instances the advance has been made voluntarily by employers. This advance has added to the wages of 1,000,000 workmen. This return of prosperity will be very naturally attributed by them to the Democratic party, and when the next election comes they will avail themselves of the opportunity to keep in power the party that has brought them prosperity.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease is very much opposed to the Populists fusing with the Democrats. She says: "Let the Populists fuse with the Democrats, and I will open the campaign against them with the same vigor that I showed when I led them on to victory. The Democrats are rascals and thieves. They are hunting for office, but I will not stand silently by and permit the Populists to be deluded by their false promises."

Appointments.

Washington, July 10.—The president at Gray Gables has made the following appointments: Register of land office—William H. Anderson, of Kentucky, at Enid, Okla., in place of Robert W. Patterson, who was recently killed in a street duel.

## GADSDEN.

A Mooty Letter from the Prides of Etowah.

Gadsden, July 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—The Atlanta Herald has again changed hands, but this is said to be the last and final change. Last week S. W. Johnston purchased the paper and ran it one week, and now William H. Cather, formerly with the Asheville Aegis, purchased it and promised a good paper. Newspapers in Atlanta have always proved a failure, but all wish the Herald success.

At a recent meeting of the city council of Atlanta a committee was appointed to extend the corporate limits of the town.

Fifty bales of cotton were sold yesterday at the railway to W. E. Pentecost. This winds up the cotton business here for the past season.

A large force of men are now at work on the various buildings for the Jones College for Young Ladies, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward to completion, and the school will be ready to open September 4.

John Crow of Canterbury fell and broke his arm several days ago and it may yet have to be amputated.

Walter Jones of Proctor has a contract to furnish 5000 rats for a firm up north, and has already killed over 1500.

An extra session of St. Clair county circuit court convened last Monday at Asheville, and will adjourn at Cherokee county, is also in session.

Messrs. John Hamby, General Mason and Engineer Toolman are developing the line rock quarry near Asheville. They are now constructing five miles of road from the quarry to connect with the Alabama Great Southern road.

The dining room and kitchen of J. R. Aldeman of Asheville were destroyed by fire Saturday.

A group of colored people went to Atlanta Monday, returning Tuesday. A large party of white people also went.

John Echols and Miss Florence Thornton of Atlanta were quietly married at the residence of the Methodist preacher last Saturday night. Eds. are among the best young people of Atlanta, and are highly connected.

The theatrical season will be opened here on the 24, 3d and 4th of September by the Andrews opera company, one of the best on the road.

Prof. Otto K. Erhart of Selma will arrive here this week to organize and drill the amateur musicians for a cantata to be given for the benefit of the Commercial club.

Prof. P. L. McCall of Hokes Bluff, who has recently established a high school at Pilgrim's Rest, was stricken with paralysis near Walnut Grove yesterday and is in a precarious condition.

One of the negroes employed at the cotton factory fell from the third story of the main building Tuesday afternoon, a distance of fully 90 feet, and sustained painful, though not serious, injuries. He was badly bruised, but, strange to say, no bones were broken.

Mrs. J. M. Elliott, Jr., of this city has been appointed chairman of the committee of the county by the Alabama Industrial association for the collection of revolutionary relics from this county for the Atlanta exposition. The selection is a good one. Mrs. Elliott has already found several relics over 100 years old.

The Fort Payne Basket factory has purchased the plant of the Wyeth City Woodware company at Wyeth City and will open it at the latter place.

John Dunlap, after three months' visit to his parents here, left this week for New Orleans, from where he will sail for his home at Costa Rica, Central America.

Charles S. Ward has returned from a visit to her parents in Chattanooga.

Miss Lela Fletcher has returned home from a visit to Birmingham. She was accompanied by Miss Anna Fletcher.

Mrs. Samuel Vaughan of Asheville is visiting Mrs. J. H. Lovejoy in this city.

Mrs. R. L. Adams and Miss Mary Mae Forman are visiting their father in Auburn.

Miss Smyer of Birmingham was in town this week.

Miss Laura Christian has returned home from a visit to Greensboro, accompanied by Miss Sadie Christian.

Mr. Oliver and wife of Dadeville are the guests of J. H. Lovejoy and wife.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume have moved to Gadsden, their future home.

Amos Jones, son of Dr. A. B. Jones, a lawyer of Huntsville, visited his parents here this week.

Judge N. D. Denson and family have returned to their home at LaFayette.

Mrs. Myles J. Green of Montgomery and Mrs. J. H. Phillips of Bessemer are visiting their sister, Mrs. John Stroud, in this city.

Hughes and bride have returned from their bridal tour.

Miss Annie Lou Martin has returned to her home in Montgomery, also Miss Carry Hoge of Louisville, Ky., both being of the house party.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

## Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the prospects for a crop this year. He says that the cotton has all gone to seed and that the grass has gotten everything else.

Rev. J. B. K. Spain of Uniontown was in town today working up the excursion to the Sam Jones lecture, which takes place in Uniontown on the 22d of this month at 3 o'clock p. m. Arrangements have been made with the railroads for half fare, and as we can leave here either by the morning's passenger or the morning's freight train and get back the same night there will no doubt be a good crowd to go over.

The hands working on the trenches for the water works struck today for higher wages. They say that "this year kind of work heap harder than picking cotton," and they want more money for doing it. Mr. Hebert is not alarmed at the "strike," and thinks there will be no trouble in supplying their places.

## ASHEVILLE.

Special Term of Circuit Court—Ladies Give a Concert.

Asheville, July 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—A special term of circuit court convened here last Monday. Hon. George E. Brewer presiding, and business is being disposed of with surprising rapidity. The town is full of litigants, witnesses and other interested parties, and besides the local bar the following attorneys are in attendance: J. E. Osborn, Springville; N. B. Spears, Eden; J. P. McClellan, Eastonville; J. K. Dixon, Talladega; O. E. Goodhue, Gadsden; Capt. W. C. Ward, Ben Carter and Graves Embury, Birmingham.

Last night the ladies of the town gave a concert at the city hall. The programme was interesting and most admirably executed. The exercises were very much enriched by a choice recitation, "Jennie McNeil," by Miss Lee of Boston. Even the best judges were captivated by her easy, graceful manner and most excellent elocution.

## SEVERE WINDSTORM

Shakes Up Hefflin and Scars Her Citizens.

Personal and General.

Hefflin, July 9.—(Special Correspondence.)—Today is the first sunny day we have had in more than a week. Yesterday a very hard wind blew from about 4 o'clock, but no serious damage was done. The storm lasted about five minutes. Sign-boards were splintered and many trees blown up by the roots. Fences were blown down, and some of the tallest corn was badly injured. Owing to the many storm reports from other sections, the people were badly frightened.

The board of trustees have chosen Professor Stevenson of Oxford as the coming year. Professor Stevenson is said to be an experienced teacher.

A government still will be run this summer four miles south of Hefflin, on the Ross plantation.

A great many pretty young ladies are visiting Hefflin this summer. Hefflin has more old bachelors, according to the population, than any town in the state.

Everybody is anxious to visit their country friends this summer. They will even take advantage of back-date invitations.

Mr. Mitchell McMurray and wife are entertaining right royally these days. They own a fine farm of miles south of Hefflin, which is well stocked with fruit of all kinds, especially early peaches.

The Southern Methodists have held a several days' meeting recently. The services were conducted by Mr. Jones, the local pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Smith of Piedmont. Mr. Smith said a great many good things.

Rev. Mr. McGeehe, formerly of Alabama, but now of Wisconsin, came to Hefflin last week and preached a very interesting sermon at the Northern Methodist church. Mr. McGeehe was accompanied by his wife and children. They came south to be at the Epworth league at Chattanooga, and while so near they came on to visit their old friends and their native hearth. Many were the pleasant handshakes and welcome greetings they met with while here.

Some small children in Hefflin have been afflicted with a trouble resembling measles. They would have hot fever for a few hours and then break out thick. This would last several days. No serious troubles have resulted from this. The health of the Hefflin people was never better.

Miss Mattie Perryman is visiting relatives in Hefflin.

## CHILDERSBURG.

The Town Very Much Wrought Up Over the Doings of a Negro.

Childersburg, July 10.—(Special Correspondence.)—Our little city was thrown into quite a wild scene of excitement last night about 8:30 o'clock, at the firing of some seven or eight shot by a white investigation found that one Joe Lewis, colored, had attempted rape upon Mrs. Gray, formerly of Birmingham. The facts are as follows: Mr. Gray and family moved here from Birmingham recently, and about last Saturday Mr. Gray went to Birmingham to attend to some business, and this negro, who works as a section hand, found out that Mr. Gray was absent, went to the house on three occasions and tried to pry open the window. Mrs. Gray gave the alarm, and he was frightened off.

Mrs. Gray told one of her neighbors of the fact, and her husband and son secreted themselves about the premises, waiting for him, and the better part of Lewis came and demanded admittance, whereupon this neighbor and son opened fire, but Lewis made good his escape.

The whole town was soon organized with guns and pistols, and went in search. He returned about 2 a. m. without the negro. A liberal reward will be paid for his apprehension.

Seashore Camp Meeting.—Considerable interest is being manifested in the seashore camp meeting, which begins tomorrow on the magnificent grounds near Bloxi, Miss., on the shores of the beautiful Mississippi sound. Many are preparing to go, while quite a number are already enroute.

Quarters at the camp grounds, in readiness for the occasion. It is hoped and expected that this year's meeting will, in many respects, far surpass that of any previous year. The fare is trifling, and the physical as well as the mental benefits are well worth striving for. All should go who can.—Mobile News.

Good Times in Walker.—The Jasper Eagle sings in this interesting strain: "From every section of the country we hear welcome intelligence of great activity in industrial enterprises, and the situation of today is in pleasing contrast with that of last year of this date. Then we were in the throes of an extensive strike, our industries were idle, and our people to a certain extent terrorized. Now the mines are in active operation and daily receiving orders varying in size from a single ton to 25,000 tons and upwards, and, best of all, the miners are contented and happy. Corona, Coal Valley and Patton, we learn, have made a 10 cent advance in wages, and promise a still further advance in September. The lumber, too, is in widespread demand, and carload after carload of our un-

qualed long-leaf yellow pine is being shipped daily. Every mail brings additional orders, and every dealer with whom we have conversed tells us that he could handily double his force and keep things hustling. Besides the brick block in course of erection on the public square, a half dozen residences are being pushed to completion, and several others are under contract. Carbon Hill and Oakman, both of whom have suffered fire losses, also report great activity in this line. Merchants are cheerful, and report satisfactory trade for the season. If anything languishes here, it is the professions, while the occupation of the politician is gone."

Hayley's Murder.—The Huntsville Mercury contains the following supplemental information of the killing of the noted James Hayley: "Information reached this city yesterday afternoon of a deadly combat near Mooresville Sunday morning between James Hayley, a prosperous farmer, and a tenant named Bryant. They quarreled about a woman and Bryant snatched Hayley's gun from him and fired, killing him dead. James Hayley was the only son of John Hayley, a one time a prosperous citizen of Limestone county and a brother to Ransom H. Hayley, who until his death was an honored and prosperous citizen. After the death of his father, James Hayley went to live with his uncle, who was then in his declining years. Shortly afterward the old gentleman died, leaving considerable property, a young wife and two children. In a short time the widow married, and his aunt, the widow of his uncle, were married. Probably the smoothest act of Hayley's career was to swindle a green goods concern in New York out of \$1500, which he did in 1888. He went to New York to examine the money, and when he found it was all right paid over the \$300 for \$1800 and the green goods man promised to ship the money by express. Hayley demanded that the express be insured, and when refusal was made he produced two pistols and got the cash."

A Leisurely Burglar.—The Tuscaloosa Evening Times says: "A leisurely burglar is getting in his work with disconcerting regularity. Last night he made a raid on Perry & Walter's establishment. He was most probably locked up in the house last night, for two doors were standing wide open the morning and no locks or bars were broken. Both cash drawers were opened by the thief, but nothing rewarded his efforts. A few cents were in the cash register, but he couldn't open it. He took up some 'string' and a lot of tobacco, also some chunks of cheese and some soda crackers had disappeared. The crumbs of the latter showed that the eatables had been devoured on the spot. There were evidences that the burglar had been also sampled. A pair of shoes belonging to Walter Robertson, one of the clerks in the establishment, was found outside the door filled with tobacco. An old pocket book was also on the floor. It is not known to reveal any clue. The gray marauder was not evidently bent on much damage or he was scared off very soon, for no shelf goods were molested at all. He was principally on a tour of discovery, judging from the results."

A Peculiar Chicken.—The Anniston Hot Blast notes the arrival in that city of a game chicken, whose deceptive looks are supposed to be his strong point. "They came," by express this afternoon, 'charges collect,' to Messrs. John Pelham and George Eagle, 'breeders of pit game, paymasters, etc.,' as the direction read, a fine game chicken from the ranch near the station at Jacksonville, Ala. E. G. Caldwell, proprietor, Angora goats, snakes, horses, chickens for the pit. The chicken is said to be game, but if he is his looks are very deceptive, for he is as plump and scrawny looking as a member of the family as was seen in Anniston. However, his deceptive looks may be his strong point in a pit. The only feathers he has are a few on his wings and two on his head. And a slicker head has been sewed onto him, and he presents a peculiar appearance. The box was covered with pedigrees, directions and other information, some of which was to the effect that the chicken had been registered and bore the number of 6455."

Warrior Guards May Go to Atlanta.—It is very probable that the Warrior Guards will enter the prize drill contest at Atlanta during the coming week. The question was discussed at the meeting last night, but it will not be settled definitely until a week or two. The Guards also decided to attend the performance of Mr. H. Gray Woodward's play, "The Little Wildcat," on the 15th of July. They will probably have a theater party on that occasion.—Tuscaloosa Times.

Alabama Potatoes In Demand.—Messrs. Laxson & Kelly will ship another car of Madison course potatoes to the north market. They received a telegram asking if they could furnish two more cars at once as good as the first car they shipped. Say old Madison isn't strictly in it when considered from an agricultural standpoint.—Huntsville Mercury.

Our Beautiful Women.—The gallant editor of the Etowah Mirror writes: "There were more handsome young women in town during the last week, than I recollect ever seeing here before. There appeared to be an almost continuous procession back and forth on our streets of such specimens of female beauty as is rarely to be seen anywhere. Perhaps the reason for this is that the half is absent may have added enchantment to the view, as they passed and repassed before our dazzled eyes. It may be that the eye for beauty and charm which has grown on us by association with good women for nearly forty years, has imprinted such a half blindness to plainness that all women have become beautiful, as should be the case with all men who have good wives. All the same, all we saw were handsome and some were beautiful."

A Melon Story.—The Pine Belt News is responsible for the following: "Two weeks ago, remarked a prominent melon grower, my paternal uncle was picking. The vines were full of young fruit from the size of an egg up. Today I went out to see if any were ripe. Lo! and behold! Not one was to be seen. Finally I spied something moving under the leaves. Upon investigation I found a portion of a large melon, nearly half worn out by being dragged over the ground. The mystery was solved. Recent rains caused the vines to grow so rapidly that all the melons had met a similar fate."

## IT WAS FALSE.

The Reported Burning of Crozier Mine.

Charleston, W. Va., July 10.—The reported burning of the Crozier mines last night proved false. The manager became scared and asked Governor McCombe for troops, which were refused. Orders have been issued directing all the companies of the Second regiment, which were ready to move in case of disaster.